tion of subjects for research we may safely follow the successful European practice, since only in this way may the morale be maintained.

EUGENE C. BINGHAM

LAFAYETTE COLLEGE

SCIENTIFIC EVENTS

THE BRITISH JOURNAL OF EXPERIMENTAL BIOLOGY

HITHERTO there has existed in Great Britain no journal which served specifically for the publication of researches in experimental biology lying outside the confines of genetics on the one hand, and traditional human physiology on the other. American workers who have created a powerful impetus to experimental inquiry in biological science will, it is hoped, welcome the announcement that a *British Journal of Experimental Biology* will appear in September, 1923, issued by Messrs. Oliver and Boyd, from the Animal Breeding Research Department at Edinburgh. While a primary object of the journal will be to promote in Great Britain the extension of inquiry along experimental lines, it is the earnest hope of the editorial board that American and continental scientists will give their support not only by subscribing but also by offering contributions for publication. All communications should be addressed to the Managing Editor, the Animal Breeding Research Department, the University, Edinburgh, Scotland.

F. A. E. CREW,
W. J. DAKIN,
J. HESLOP HARRISON,
LANCELOT T. HOGBEN,
JULIAN S. HUXLEY,
J. JOHNSTON,
F. H. A. MARSHALL,
GUY C. ROBSON,
A. M. CARR SAUNDERS,
J. MACLEAN THOMPSON.

FELLOWSHIPS IN MEDICINE[1]

"THE Rockefeller Foundation, New York, has entrusted the Medical Research Council with a fund to be used in providing fellowships in medicine in the United States. Fellowships will be awarded by the council, in accordance with the desire of the foundation, to graduates who have had some training in research work in the primary sciences of medicine or in clinical medicine or surgery and are likely to profit by a period of work at a university or other chosen center in the United States before taking up positions for higher teaching or research in the United Kingdom. A fellowship will be of the value of not less than £315 a year for a single fellow, or £470 for a married fellow, payable monthly in advance. Traveling expenses and some other allowances will be made in addition. A fellowship will be tenable for one year, which will as a rule begin in September. Applications for fellowships tenable for the academic years 1923–24 should be made not later than July 20th next. Full particulars and forms of application are obtainable from the Secretary, Medical Research Council, 15, York Buildings, Adelphi, London, W.C.2. It is understood that similar medical fellowships provided by the Rockefeller Foundation will be awarded by the National Research Council at Washington to American graduates desiring to work for a time at selected centers of research work in this country. Both announcements are of great interest. It is of course a commonplace to say that science is international and knows no boundaries; but the practical application of the principle frequently encounters difficulties, to the detriment of progress. Some of these difficulties are removed when scientific workers know those of other countries and their methods of work. The United States now possesses many first-rate laboratories and research institutes, and it will be a great advantage to the British fellows to work in them."

[1] From the *British Medical Journal*.

THE INFLUENCE OF MODERN SCIENCE ON HISTORY AND CIVILIZATION

DR. EDWIN E. SLOSSON, director of "Science Service," Washington, D. C., delivered a series of five lectures before teachers attending the summer session in the University of Pittsburgh. Schedule of these lectures follows:

July 16, "Gasoline";
July 17, "Refrigeration";
July 18, "Photography";
July 19, "Sugar";
July 20, "Coal-tar Products."

These lectures clearly illustrated the possibility of bringing to the layman a realization of his debt to science. Not only did Dr. Slosson show how we were indebted for conveniences, but he intimated how gasoline and other modern fuels had a tendency to spread civilization toward the poles, while the application of the principles of refrigeration made it possible to advance into tropical climates. In his talk on coal-tar products, he referred to Bayer 205, which Germany offered for her lost African colonies. He told how the discovery of a single chemical product might render it a medium of exchange in international relations.

In the talk on photography, applications of the four dimensions and Einstein's principle of relativity in our every-day motion picture were cited.

Dr. Slosson is to be commended for the compelling evidence which he has gathered to show that science is

not only a matter of interest in the laboratory and the factory, but that it is of vital importance to men in every-day life.

A. SILVERMAN

EXPLORATIONS FOR RUBBER

The Journal of Industrial and Engineering Chemistry gives the following particulars in regard to expeditions now investigating possible sources of rubber supply:

W. L. Schurz, United States commercial attaché to Brazil, is in charge of the field expedition that is to investigate the Amazon rubber region in behalf of the Department of Commerce. He will be assisted in this work by O. D. Hargis, rubber plantation expert, and C. F. Marbut, of the Bureau of Soils, Department of Agriculture, who will make a study of the soils of this region in reference to rubber production. This party will cooperate with four experts from the Bureau of Plant Industry—Carl D. La Rue, James R. Weir, E. L. Prizer and M. K. Jessup—whom the Department of Agriculture has sent to Brazil to make a biological study of rubber plants in the Amazon Valley. They sailed from New York direct for Para about the middle of July and will probably be gone about eight months.

D. M. Figart, a special agent of the Department of Commerce who is well known in Far Eastern circles, sailed from the United States last month on his way to southern India, Ceylon, British Malaya and the Dutch East Indies, where he will make a comprehensive study of all phases of the rubber industry.

Two other parties, one for northern South America, Central America and Mexico, and one for the Philippines, are being planned.

Several months ago Harry N. Whitford, professor of tropical forestry, Yale University, was appointed by the Department of Commerce and placed in charge of the investigation of sources of crude rubber and the possibilities of developing rubber plantations in the Philippine Islands and in Latin America. J. J. Blandin, formerly in charge of rubber plantations of the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company, was designated as his assistant.

SCIENTIFIC WORK IN SIBERIA

PROFESSOR T. D. A. COCKERELL, of the University of Colorado, in a letter from Vladivostok, Siberia, says:

We arrived here safely on July 3 and had no difficulty whatever with the authorities. We had, however, been detained a week in Tsuruga, Japan, because the Osaka Shosow Kaisha would not take us on their ship, fearing trouble with the Russians at this end. Next Tuesday we hope to start for the Amagu River (about 400 miles up the coast), to examine the deposit that contains fossil insects. We go in a small trading steamer. Last night we were entertained at dinner by a company of scientific people of Vladivostok, and speeches were made by Mr. N. Solovieff, director of the museum, and Mr. Davidoff, director of the Hydrographical Institute, both expressing the most cordial attitude toward American scientific men, and the desire for better understanding and more cooperation. We find a very considerable amount of important scientific work going on here. Thus the geographical committee, under Dr. Kryshtofovich, has issued a series of very interesting contributions to geology and paleontology; Dr. Paul de Wittenbourg, with whom we have become well acquainted, has published extensively on local geology; Dr. Arnold Moltrecht, an exceedingly keen naturalist of wide experience, has done a great deal of work on the Lepidoptera; the Hydrographical Survey is actively preparing and publishing review maps of the coast, the old maps being in some cases at least 20 miles wrong, resulting in shipwrecks. They are also collecting quantities of marine animals. Mr. Vladimirsky of the observatory is keeping the most accurate records, using in some cases new instruments which he has designed or invented, and had made in Vladivostok. The Commercial School, under Mr. Lutrenko, is a large and excellently equipped institution, with departments of biology, chemistry, physics, etc. Mrs. J. K. Shishkin is a botanist who has worked on the flora of the region, and has prepared a good herbarium, the condition of the plants being exceptionally fine. Altogether, we find much scientific activity, in spite of many unfavorable conditions, and every promise of important developments in a country extraordinarily rich as a field for research. All the men desire cooperation with the scientific men of America and are extremely anxious to obtain our more recent publications, especially those of a general character, monographs, and works on the natural history of the Northern Pacific countries. We expect to sail from Yokohama for Vancouver about September 1, but it all depends on when we can get back from the Amagu River.

APPOINTMENTS IN AGRICULTURE AT THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

TRACY I. STORER, field naturalist of the California Museum of Vertebrate Zoology, University of California, has been appointed assistant professor of zoology at the Branch of the College of Agriculture at Davis.

William Adams Lippincott, professor of poultry husbandry in the Kansas State Agriculture College, has been appointed professor of poultry husbandry in the university and head of the department of poultry husbandry at the Branch of the College of Agriculture at Davis.

William Henry Chandler, professor of pomology and vice-director of research of the New York State College of Agriculture, Cornell University, has been appointed professor of pomology in the University of